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ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF MAINE.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

A Convention has assembled, this day, at Portland, and with an alacrity and promptitude which indicates the magnitude and importance of the subject, to consult together on the next election of President of the United States—claiming no right of dictation, being fellow-citizens with you, embarked in a common cause, we take the liberty, briefly to disclose to you the result of our deliberations. The general solicitude at the approaching contest, the example of other States distinguished for intelligence and patriotism and the hitherto apparent indifference of the people of Maine, will, we trust be a sufficient apology for thus addressing you. Should the facts and principles which we disclose be native or unsound, we know, full well, that an intelligent public will regret them.

It would be matter of sincere regret, if any act of ours, should excite collision, awake angry passions or effect a breach between friends. That there are high minded honorable men, even in Maine, who prefer Gen. Jackson to Mr. Adams for President and who have the independence to avow their preference, is readily admitted. To such men, while we differ with them in this, we tender our respect and our friendship. If there are others, who from constitutional timidity or inducements of interest, are waiting to be certain of the result, before they declare their preference, with them we disclaim all communion of principle; all concert of action. This is a subject of high, intense interest, involving perhaps the prosperity and peace, if not the liberties of our country; in this act, to designate and elect a single individual to preside over the destinies of at least ten millions of people, we recognise a right which belongs to no other people on earth, and surely it would be singular indeed, if fear, hope or jealousy, should restrain us from a full, free and unreserved communication with each other.

There was perhaps a time when party spirit was intolerant and vindictive, when the line was clearly and distinctly marked, when each partizan was compelled to go shoulder to shoulder with his friend, and each would be justified in adhering to his candidate, in some measure regardless of comparative merit. But this is not now the case, and we are at full liberty to examine (which we intend to do with much candor) the relative claims, merits and qualifications of the two distinguished citizens, who are presented to us for the high and important trust of President of the United States. We shall "nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice," shall indulge in nothing incoherent or disrespectful, shall decline to examine or criticise private character or to invade the sanctuary of domestic life. It is the public character, "the civic virtues," of General Jackson which we intend to discuss, and to ascertain in what and whether in anything he excels or even equals Mr. Adams our present chief magistrate.

And we intend to do even this, with all due allowance in his behalf, for those frailties and defects which are the lot and inheritance of even the best of men. As a military man, we would not if we could detract in the least from his merit, nor willingly pluck a leaf from the laurel which encircles his brow. Our inquiry is "how and in what has he exhibited proofs that he has the requisite qualifications to discharge the duties of President."

It has been urged in his behalf that he is "the republican candidate"—old parties are again to be marshalled and the lines are to be renewed and distinctly marked and in him is to be revived republican principles. Still, if we only regard the prominent supporters of the respective candidates, the entire fallacy of this will be most manifest. Here we find federalists and republicans "of the old school" arranged together for each of the candidates and so intermixed that it is impracticable to define the proportions; so that we hazard nothing in the assertion, that if the federal friends of Mr. Jackson or the republican friends of Mr. Adams were to be withdrawn in either case the chance of the candidate would be hopeless. It might be insidious to mention names, suffice it to say that we have not witnessed a meeting on either side which does not verify the fact. And if this is the case elsewhere, why should it be otherwise here? Must the republican party in Maine be kept so entire or is its dissolution so probable, that they must vote for a President whom they do not like, lest they should crumble to pieces? Dare they, in no event, act with their old opponents, even

to obtain an object in which both parties agree? Such has not been the intolerant spirit in Maine. In our separation from Massachusetts, and in forming our constitution, the parties laid down their weapons, and cordially united in a common cause, for the common good. And, since that time, neither have the people, the legislature, nor the executive, deemed it prudent, politic or fair to indulge in a fastidious discrimination. In other States it has been found impossible to sustain the election on old party principles and we aver that without the least dereliction from political consistency or even pertinacity, all who verily believe that Mr. Adams is preferable to Gen. Jackson may safely and honestly indulge their preference.

In a further examination we see nothing in Gen. Jackson which can entitle him to the peculiar attachment of the republican party. Professions, we admit, are not the surest test of principle and are to be relied on only in the absence of better proofs. But so far as these go, it seems mysterious that Gen. Jackson should be claimed as the candidate of the republican party. His advice to Mr. Monroe in the formation of his cabinet did not then comport with their principles and was not well relished by their party although he in a measure atoned for the heresy by advancing another very republican sentiment, that citizens of a State might be executed under the sentence of a court martial as aliens and spies lurking about the fortifications and encampments. Neither have his principles of amalgamation on the one hand, nor his spirit of military vengeance on the other, ever to our knowledge been retracted or explained, and if they are retained, as they were advanced, it is not easily presumed how he can well be the favorite of either party.

If to preserve the States against constructive federal power is still a republican doctrine, it is difficult to perceive how Gen. Jackson has, on this ground, any special claims to party support. If, while commander of the troops of the United States, in Georgia, and while that State was actually invaded, he usurped the power, to prohibit the Governor to issue any military order, we might well predict, when he should become our constitutional commander in chief, how Governors and their States would fare, when their acts should seem to conflict with his supposed authority.

His career in his Seminole campaign has undergone a public scrutiny, and will be passed over here. If it was wrong, it was a military offence, and it belonged to the President, and not the Legislature, to correct and punish it. We here are speaking of General Jackson's qualifications for a civil magistrate; and we ask what one ordinary accomplishment has he ever discovered? And we might stop at the single case that while he was Governor of Florida, instead of executing his very extensive powers with temper and mildness, so vindictive was he to the Spanish officers, and so oppressive in the exercise of legislative powers, that the executive were entangled in a dispute with Spain, and Congress were compelled to interpose to relieve the inhabitants.

General Jackson is now offered for the highest civil trust, and we readily give his friends the benefit of all his experience, and admit that he has been a member of the Convention for framing the Constitution of his State—a representative in her Legislature—a Judge of her Superior Court—and a representative and a Senator in Congress. But unless, he has in some, at least, of these stations evinced preeminent talents, it is no more than hundreds—even thousands can boast. In the assemblies of his State, we have heard nothing of his brilliancy as a Judge; we have seen none of his profound or learned decisions; and as member of Congress, his ardent and devoted friends have never ventured to boast of his splendid eloquence, deep logic, comprehensive understanding, extensive learning, or political wisdom. Nothing of this, in civil life, has yet appeared as above mediocrity. And we appeal to all who knew him in Congress if he did not exceedingly disappoint public expectation.

To suppose that his knowledge of commerce can be extensive and practical is preposterous and absurd—that he understands much of our foreign relations, would scarcely be pretended—and that he would feel as indifferent to our West India trade—fisheries, and northern boundary, as he would be ignorant of their importance, will probably not be doubted. Indeed, interest and sectional feelings would be very likely to influence him. Wishing, as we suppose, he naturally would, to diminish the weight and preponderance of the north, he might too readily listen to the clam of Great Britain, and concede to her a portion of

our State, guaranteed to us by the treaty of 1783. It is well understood that G. Britain is exceedingly solicitous to obtain a portion of this State, for which she would readily concede to us the navigation of the St. Lawrence—a concession which without any consideration at all, would benefit us less than herself. This navigation however might be desirable to New-York, and her influence might be too formidable for us to resist. The General has never been overscrupulous in regard to State rights, and he might easily imagine that the treaty making power authorized the cession of the territory of a State without her consent. By these remarks we intend no impeachment of his integrity. But notwithstanding all his eulogists have said, we believe him but a man—and as such we must take him as man has been found to be in all ages, countries and conditions.

In examining the merits of General Jackson for such a trust, it might be expected that we should recur specifically to his public documents and to the productions of his mind as the best evidence of the extent of his understanding, and the cast and character of his principles. But that brevity which we have necessarily prescribed to ourselves, forbids us to indulge in much detail. His researches into the laws of nations cannot have been extensive as indicated by his correspondence in his first respect for the laws and constitution of his country is not very profound, is manifest in his letter to Mr. Monroe, and his contest with Governor Rabun—and that his style is neither dignified nor always decent, will be readily admitted by all who read his pitiful controversy with Judge Clement.

But aside from these and other indications of total incapacity for the high office to which he aspires, we ask, what are the proofs that he has a single distinguishing qualification in which he is not equal and even excelled by hundreds of others? And the answer must be, as it always has been, "his military renown." This is the charm—the delusive char which dazzles and infatuates. But a single victory, Gen. Jackson would never have been thought of for such office.

We turn awhile from the claims of your military candidate to those of his competitor the present incumbent. Is he a republican? Our first answer to this is, that for twenty years he has had the confidence of the republican party, and of, at least, of republican administrations. Our next is that his principles and manners, have been, at least, as republicans as those of his two predecessors. If he errs in amplifying the powers of the general government, he has their example, and in coincidence with Clay, Calhoun, Crawford, and many other republicans, did on this point with far behind Gen. Jackson, who by a singular construction, would punish a citizen by the articles of an alien & spy, and would give a Governor, whose State was invaded, for issuing a military order while he was in the field.

Mr. Adams has appointed federalists to office. In this also he has been an example of every President,—has he a far short of every Governor of this State, and still farther short of Gen. Jackson's prescribed rule to Mr. Monroe.

If it is supposed, that his deep & dangerous have been inflicted on the republican party or their principles, is Gen. Jackson the Physician of them? We have little to hope from professions or his skill. But Gen. Jackson is the warrior. Be it so. Mr. Adams is the statesman. War is probable. Hostilities between civilized nations are generally preceded by negotiations. In the United States, war could be popular or successful, unless the reasons for it were clear and manifest. Our true policy is peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations. Elect a man for you, able to maintain your controversies, you on the side of justice, and we on the world, put your antagonist wrong, and if war must come, strong arms and stout hearts will meet it, and your triumph will be sure. But, if this war is the result of bad counsels or rash measures, no Jackson, not even a Caesar nor a Bonaparte could successfully maintain it.

It would be difficult to present a parallel between the two candidates. One reared from his youth in the school of politics, who perfectly understands the civil institutions of our country, is well acquainted with the diplomacy of Europe, and with her ablest politicians. The other, able to command your army and militia, but whose knowledge of your civil institutions and regard for

your civil rights has been proved to be miserably deficient—the one a practical statesman, the other a mere soldier.

When citizens of a republic, whose maxims are all pacific, become inflated with military pride and intoxicated with military glory, we may well lament the infatuation and tremble for its consequences. And in full accord we respond to this sentiment of the illustrious Jefferson. "I am," said he, "fixed in awe at the mighty conflict at which two great nations are advancing and recoil with horror at the ferocity of man.—Will nations never discover a more rational empire than force? Is there no means of coercing injustice more gratifying to our nature, than the waste of the blood of thousands and the treasure of millions of our fellow men?" And we only subjoin, that to save us from such conflicts, and their consequent calamities, we should elect for our Executive Chief the man who is inspired with the spirit of peace, and has wisdom to preserve it.

One other consideration is worthy of your attention, but is of considerable delicacy. It is readily admitted that splendid talents and distinguished merit are not the peculiar growth of any particular soil or climate. And were our United States a simple consolidated republic, it would be of little importance from what section our rulers should be selected. But inasmuch as our government is a confederation and States are yet defined by something more than imaginary lines and still retain their own institutions, manners and customs, it is but fair that (all other things equal) honors and emoluments should be dispensed with, at least, some appearance of equality.

And now is it equal and fair that both the candidates for both President and Vice President shall be selected from the extreme South, from adjoining States and both natives of the same State? Maine never has attempted, and she would be the last to encourage sectional jealousies. But when we perceive that one section is not satisfied with one candidate, but must have both, we begin to fear that we are to be made the victims of local attachments, which we have never indulged or encouraged.

In comparing the merits of the two candidates, in witnessing on the one hand the calmness, dignity, intelligence, learning, experience, of the President of the United States, in reality, moving on the even tenor of his way, without noise or tumult, without address, celebrations or hosannas, but bearing the firm and steady approbation of a cool, deliberate and rational community, and on the other, the inflated, fulsome adulations of the military, the enthusiasm which is blind, and the fanaticism which is delicious, rushing headlong to put the sword into the hands of a man who has always been very willing to use it, but who without it, is disrobed of all his claims to exaltation—while we witness all this, we cannot but express serious alarm to what this infatuation may lead. It is indeed matter of grave reflection, of serious patriotic anxiety. It is a point so interesting, an affair so full of danger that the mind of a republican can scarcely be trusted with its contemplation. We are to elect a man to be President of these United States—the constitutional commander in chief of our armies and navies, whose only merit is that he can fight, whose only claim is that he has achieved a victory! Suppose that this surpasses all our other triumphs, by land or sea—our victories in the field with equal numbers on equal ground, our captures of single ships or whole squadrons of superior force it is still the victory alone, on which his claim to pre-eminence is founded.

And is it come to this? Are we so forgetful of ourselves, so regardless of our liberties as to cast them at the feet of a military chieftain, who never forgot to extend his powers to the utmost extreme? Let us remember the maxims of our fathers and guard well the sword and the purse, and our experience should admonish us that neither would be very safe in the hands of Gen. Jackson or Mr. Calhoun. As to the latter gentleman, he has been eight years Secretary of War, and is well known to be inspired with the same military spirit as Gen. Jackson, and he has been moreover the constant opposer of the administration, and has thus disappointed the expectations of those who once supported him in the same ticket with Mr. Adams.—Let us reflect that the liberty which has been exclusively achieved by the sword, by the sword been usually destroyed, and let us infer that when the military shall predominate and its arm shall be necessary to preserve our civil institutions, their dissolution is near. Rush whom we recommend as a candidate for Vice President is well known as a gentleman, a scholar and a

statesman. He has filled successfully offices of high civil trust, and now exercises that of Secretary of the Treasury, with much ability and full approbation. His experience, mildness, ease and dignity, preeminently qualify him to preside in the Senate of the United States, and in case of vacancy, to fill that of President.

Entertaining these views, we have deemed it our duty to express them, and we recommend earnestly to the people of this State, that, disregarding all other considerations, and laying aside all local or party animosities, they unite in choosing such men for electors of President and Vice President as they know will give their votes for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and RICHARD RUSH. This should be strictly an election by the people, and it can never be such, if the elector is vested with a discretion to substitute his own will for that of the people.

The Report and address having been read, it was

Voted unanimously, That the Report and Address be accepted.

Mr. Evans, from the committee to which was referred the resolution of Mr. Daves, reported the following:—

Resolved, That this Convention have entire confidence that the General Government will continue its exertions to secure and confirm to this State, the territory to which it is justly entitled, by the treaty of 1783.

Which, on motion was unanimously agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Cushman, Kennebec, Voted, That 1000 copies of the Address reported by the committee, be printed in a pamphlet form.

Mr. Gardiner of Gardiner, offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention, be tendered to the 2d Congregational Society in Portland, for their urbanity and kindness in accommodating the Convention with a place of meeting.

On motion of Mr. Williams of Augusta, Resolved, Unanimously, that the thanks of this Convention be presented to the Hon. Benjamin Green, for the able and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of Chairman of this meeting.

On motion of Mr. Fillebrown, Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the House of Representatives for the liberality manifested in offering the Representatives' Chamber, for the sittings of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Evans, Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention, signed by the Chairman and Secretaries and the Address to the People, be published in the several newspapers in this State. Voted, That this Convention be adjourned without day.

BENJAMIN GREEN, Chairman.
CHARLES CUTTS, Secretaries.
MOSES SHAW,

PORCUPINE MEN.—The following remarkable example of the occurrence of a singular organic peculiarity, and of its hereditary transmission, afforded by the English family of Porcupine Men is extracted from Mr. Lawrence's Lecture on the origin and transmission of varieties in form:—
Sal. Gazette.

The family of porcupine men derived that name from the greater part of the body being covered by hard dark-colored excrescences of a horny nature. The whole surface, excepting the head and face, the palms and soles, is occupied by this unnatural kind of integument.—The first account of this family is found in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 421, and consists of the description of a boy, named Edward Lambert, fourteen years old, born in Suffolk, and exhibited to the Royal Society in 1731, by Mr. Machin, one of the Secretaries. "It was not easy to think of any sort of skin or natural integument that exactly resembled it. Some compared it to the bark of a tree; others thought it looked like seal skin; others, like the skin of an elephant, or the skin about the legs of a rhinoceros; and some took it to be a great wart, or number of warts uniting and overspreading the whole body. The bristly parts, which were chiefly about the belly and flanks looked and rustled like the bristles or quills of a hedgehog, shorn off within an inch of the skin." These productions were hard, callous, and insensible. Other children of the same parents were naturally formed.

In a subsequent account presented to the society twenty-five years afterwards by Mr. H. Baker, and illustrated with a figure of the hands, this man is said to continue in the same state. He was a good-looking person, and enjoyed good health; every thing connected with his excrescences was natural; and he derived no inconvenience from the state of his skin, except that it would crack and bleed after very hard work. He had now been shown in London under the name of the Porcupine man. "The covering," says Mr. Baker, "seemed most nearly to resemble an impenetrable company of warts, of a dark brown color, and a cylindrical figure, rising to a like height (an inch at their full size) and

growing as close as possible to one another, but so stiff and elastic, that when the hand is drawn over them they make a rustling noise."

They are shed annually, in the autumn or winter, and succeeded by a fresh growth, which at first are of a paler brown. "He has had the small pox and been twice salivated, in hopes of getting rid of this disagreeable covering; during which disorders the warts came off, and his skin appeared white and smooth, like that of other people; but on his recovery it soon became as it was before. His health at other times has been very good during his whole life." "He has had six children, all with the same rugged covering as himself; the first appearance whereof in them, as well as in him, came on in about nine weeks after the birth. Only one of them is living, a very pretty boy, eight years of age, whom I saw and examined with his father, and who is exactly in the same condition."

Two brothers, John Lambert, aged twenty-two, and Richard, aged fourteen, who must have been grandsons of the original porcupine man, Edward Lambert, were shown in Germany, and had the cutaneous incrustation already described. A minute account of them was published by Dr. W. G. Tilesius.

Let us suppose that the porcupine family had been exiled from human society, and been obliged to take up their abode in some solitary spot or desert island. By matching with each other, a race would have been produced, more widely different from us in external appearance than the negro. If they had been discovered at some remote period, our philosophers would have explained to us how the soil, air or climate, had produced so strange an organization; or would have demonstrated that they must have sprung from an originally different race; for who would acknowledge such bristly beings for brothers.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

FROM SMYRNA.
Extract of a letter from Smyrna, Nov. 12, received in this city.

"My last was of 3d inst. when I mentioned to you that we had just learnt the affair of Navarino. Since then we know of the Sultan having heard of it before it was publicly known. He disarmed the populace, forbidding any one, upon the pain of death, to carry arms, by which measure the usual excesses that follow such events were prevented—and we are quite tranquil—though naturally under considerable anxiety till we hear of the determination of his Ottoman Highness, and whether he will follow his headstrong measures, or agree to the proposed armistice. My own opinion is, that he must ultimately yield to the demands, which is the wisest thing he can do, or he may lose Greece altogether. We all hope that the Sultan will yield, which will put an end to this protracted war, with its attendant evils. The Admirals have said that they intend to put down all piracy, and will take strong measures immediately.—Something favorable is done at Stamboul. "The U. S. ship Warren has been to Miconi, and fired into the town, made the Primate of the Island prisoners for a day or two, landed nearly all her crew, and searched the Island, and found two boxes opium and some figs. "Lord Cochrane has been at Scio, but he has gone off. The Greek army, under Col. Fabvier, about 1500 strong, are upon the Island, endeavoring to reduce the castle; but to-day Capt. Hamilton and the French Admiral have gone to enforce the armistice, and will probably order the army away."

From the New-York papers.

The brig Phebe Ann, at this port, left Smyrna on the 12th Nov. and the harbor on the 13th. Capt. Cooper informs, that considerable alarm existed among the Europeans at that place, who were yet ignorant what measures the Turkish government would adopt towards them. Eleven sail of British and French men of war were in the port, a force sufficient for the protection of their countrymen, many of whom were embarking their property, expecting to be obliged to leave the place. The Governor at first prohibited them from removing their effects but afterwards permitted it to be done.—There had been no stipulation on the part of the Governor, with the commanders of the Allied Squadrons, for the safety of European residents, as was stated in the last London papers.

The U. S. frigate Constitution was in port, and would remain until the result of the negotiations at Constantinople was known. Several Americans had taken passage in the ship Harriet, which was to sail for this port with the next convoy.

English Officers, who were engaged in the battle of Navarino, walked about the streets at Smyrna, unmolested—and Frenchmen wounded in the battle had been carried to Turkish Hospitals.

GREECE.—We learn that the Greeks had attacked Scio, and gained possession of the Island, except the Castle, which they were bombarding from the most commanding positions. They have 27 vessels strictly blockading the place, and, as it pretty well ascertained, the Castle is poorly off for provisions, it is presumed it will soon surrender.

The news from the Morea was of no very recent date, but the last accounts

stated that Ibrahim Pacha was laying waste the country, which he will soon be obliged to evacuate, as the cause of Greece is now considered triumphant, and strong expectations are indulged that such facilities will be afforded the inhabitants of that suffering country, as will enable them to establish and maintain a government worthy the appellation of freedom.

"The Priests at Hydra had returned 1010 persons, on that island, as destitute of support from their fathers, husbands, or brothers having been killed. The American Agent had sent the supplies."

ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION.—It is gratifying to learn that the late Convention at Portland was attended by many of the most distinguished and venerated Republicans from various parts of the State—men who have uniformly been constant to the republican administrations of the United States through evil as well as good report—men, who have never stooped to disguise their sentiments for the sake of promotion, and have never failed to vindicate the honor of their Country. Certain mushroom and changeable politicians mistake greatly if they think to impair the fame of such men as Green, Cushman, Fillebrown, Storrs, Spring, Cutter, Varman and others of like character, who attended the Convention, by denouncing them as federalists!!

We are assured on good authority that more than 600 respectable people attended the Convention from different parts of the State—that about 115 members of the Legislature and about 300 of the inhabitants of Portland were present—making in all about 1000! An old Republican was present, who had for 40 years past attended conventions of this kind in various parts of New-England. He remarked after the meeting was over, that he had never witnessed on any similar occasion, so much dignity and decorum in the management of a meeting; or such profound and respectful attention on the part of the auditory. It was literally a meeting, said he, where old age forgot its infirmities, and the silver locks of many a veteran in the Republican ranks assumed the cheerfulness of youth.—When the man of business and domestic retirement roused by the indignities and scurrilous abuse which have been poured upon our virtuous President by such "vials of wrath" as the Eastern Argus, left their peaceful home, and brought hither their vows of patriotism. When I reflect, said he, on the State of political rest into which the friends of Mr. Adams in Maine had suffered themselves to be lulled for a year past, I could liken public opinion on this occasion to nothing better than the Lion whose slumbers have been disturbed by the approach of some insidious enemy; arising in his might and shaking his mane as a signal of preparation for the combat, confident in his own undisputed power.—*Wiscasset Citizen.*

U. S. MINT.—From the report submitted to Congress, concerning the general transactions of the National Mint, during the past year, we learn that the coinage amounted to more than three millions of dollars, and consisted of more than nine millions of pieces of coin. Of the gold bullion deposited at the Mint within the last year, the proportion received from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, may be stated at \$76,000—that from North Carolina at \$21,000; & that from Africa at \$15,000, leaving about \$20,000 derived from sources not ascertained. The whole amount received from North Carolina to the present period is nearly 110,000. This gold has generally been found to exceed in fineness the standard of our gold coins.

The whole coinage since the establishment of the Mint, amounts to nearly thirty and a half millions of dollars consisting of more than one hundred and three millions of pieces of coin.—The average annual coinage during the first fifteen years of this establishment was \$432,000; that of the succeeding ten years \$771,500, and that of the last ten years 1,600,000. The coinage of the last year exceeds, by nearly a million of dollars, that of any year preceding, and is nearly two fold the average amount of the period to which it belongs.

American Traveller.

READING, (Pen.) Jan. 19.
We last week stated that it was reported at Harrisburg, Gov. Spruce declared himself for Jackson. The report, we are happy to state is, without foundation. He is decidedly in favor of the re-election of Mr. Adams. We have been assured, by a member of the Legislature, and a friend of the Governor, that this is the fact, and the Jacksonites knew it before their convention was organized.

Another member of the Legislature wrote to us as follows: "The Governor, or was forced by courtesy to dine with them, [the Jacksonites,] but when he saw the materials of which this boasted democratic body was composed, he gaily

permitted, withdrew, and spent the remainder of the day with the real democrats, the friends of the administration."

Gen. Jackson and his friends abandon the hope of receiving the total vote of Pennsylvania. They feel every day more and more convinced of the futility of further combat against the sovereign will of the

PLE, in this populous, enlightened and patriotic State.

New York, Jan. 25.

A most melancholy event occurred on Wednesday night in the family of H. Eckford, Esq. His daughter, Henrietta, a young lady aged about 19 years, was so dreadfully burnt, by her clothes taking fire, that she expired yesterday morning. We understand she was watching for the night with a sick sister, and fell asleep while sitting by the fire.—During her sleep, the fire communicated to her clothes, and before relief could arrive she was so badly burnt that she survived but a few hours. The sister, who was so much indisposed as to be unable to move, was obliged to witness the distressing scene without being able to render assistance; and a brother, who was alarmed by the cries and came to assist, was badly burnt in endeavoring to afford relief.

LENOX, (Mass.) Jan. 24.

FIRE.—On Sunday morning, about 8 o'clock, the Forge at the village of South Lee, with all its furniture, except one wheel, was consumed by fire. It is supposed the fire originated from sparks from an ore pit.

SOUTHBURIDGE, (Mass.) Jan. 24.

FIRE.—On Tuesday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the centre school-house was discovered to be on fire. The fire broke out on the north side, and the whole building was soon enveloped in the flames. The attention of the citizens was then directed to the preservation of the Baptist Church, and their exertions proved effectual, through the interposition of Divine Providence, in shifting the course of the wind.

The elegant Mansion House Hotel, at Niagara, owned by Mr. John Brown, and occupied by Mr. Mauss, was entirely consumed on the evening of the 9th ult. The fire originated accidentally, in the kitchen. The loss is estimated at between 4 and \$5000, no art of which was insured.

FROM THE AMERICAN TRAVELLER.

MR. AND MRS. SLOWMAN.—The lovers of good acting need only be informed that these popular and very deserving "stars" have assigned to-morrow evening as their benefit and appearance: when a variety of new and attractive entertainments will be brought forward. Extended remarks would be superfluous.

ALABAMA.—Since the late fire in Mobile, ninety three houses have been built, and fifteen are now up. A petition has been presented to the Legislature praying that accords contracted for spirituous liquors may be placed on the same footing as gaming debts.

A new insolvent law has been passed by the Legislature of Rhode-Island. All cases are referred to the Supreme Court, which is to decide in them. Any person, after 3 years silence in R. I. may have the benefit of the act.

The Commissioner of the adjustment of claims under the article of the Treaty of Ghent, agreed at Washington on the 18th inst. to meet again on the first of March.

Strawberries, leeks, peas, asparagus, &c. are now to be chased in Norfolk, Va.

Between five and six thousand dollars have been subscribed for an Episcopal Church, Taunton, and a committee appointed to contract for building it.

The bill making an annual State appropriation of \$4000 for Free Schools, and providing for the accumulation to be devoted to the same object, has been passed the H. of R. of the Legislature of Island, with only two dissenting votes.

SURETY.—A young lady, near Macon, Geo. drew herself a short time since. Her affect had been won by a perfidious lover who deserted her.

ROBBER.—A house on the public road to Hackensack, N. J. was entered by a person, accidentally set a bed on fire, & caused a general alarm. He escaped, throwing an axe at a female, without doing any injury. It is said the robber was a female disguised in men's apparel, and had formerly been intimate in the family.

ATTLE ROCK, Arkansas, an enterprising citizen, Mr. Isaac Watkins, was lately shot dead by a man named Jomith, who had been suspected of being to a gang of horse thieves, whom Watkins had some time been accused of having killed some of.

THE ELDERS.—The elder gentleman, who lately fell from a bridge at Philadelphia, and was drowned, was Mr. George W. Browne, late of New-Haven, Conn., and was well known as the keeper of the General Stage-Office, in that city.

FIRE.—The Store occupied by Mr. William Lunt, in Bowdoinham village, Me. was partially damaged by fire on Friday morning last. The principal part of the goods were saved, though some of them in a damaged state.

The Barn and Woodhouse, together with one horse and one cow, belonging to Gen. Samuel Veazie, at Topsham, were entirely destroyed by fire on Monday morning last.

day morning last. Such was the rapidity of the flames, that it was with considerable difficulty his house was rescued from the devouring element.

Bath Gazette.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23.

The bill making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners, was taken up; and was after a short debate, on motion of Mr. King, ordered to lie on the table.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky., submitted a resolution inquiring into the expediency of appropriating a portion of the public lands for the purpose of supplying the claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution, or their heirs, to bounty lands, who served upon the Virginia State line, and whose claims had remained unsatisfied up to this period.

The bill making appropriations for Government for the year 1823, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, was taken up, as the special order of the day. Mr. Woodbury made a long, eloquent, and forcible appeal in behalf of these meritorious claimants. The debate on this subject will be resumed on to-morrow.

Mr. Barnard presented two memorials, one from citizens of Philadelphia, and the other from residents at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, severally praying farther protection to domestic manufactures. Referred.

Mr. Barnard also presented the petition of John Rowlett, of Pennsylvania, author of "Tables of Discount or Interest," praying that a copy-right of the book may be secured to him. Referred.

Mr. Noble presented the petition of several citizens of the Territory of Michigan, praying aid of the United States, by an appropriation of land, in constructing a canal to unite the waters of Lake Erie and Lake Michigan. Referred.

Mr. Barnard presented a resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, directing the Senators and Representatives in Congress, from that State, to procure the establishment of such a Tariff as will afford additional protection to domestic manufactures, and other objects, accompanied by a letter from Governor Shulze; which was read, and referred.

The resolution submitted yesterday, by Mr. Macon, authorizing an inquiry into the expediency of relinquishing the Cumberland Road to the States through which it passes, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Johnson, of Ken. on submitting the following resolution, accompanied it with a few remarks.
Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a portion of the public lands for the purpose of supplying the claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War, or their heirs, to bounty lands, who served upon the Virginia line, and whose claims remain without satisfaction up to this period.

Mr. Van Buren submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary consider and report whether any, and what, amendments are necessary to the law concerning Copy-rights. The report of the Judiciary Committee, adverse to a resolution relating to the erection of proper buildings for the United States Courts, and for the preservation of the records, was considered; on which,

Mr. Parris observed, that had he enjoyed an opportunity of communicating to the committee his information on this subject, he thought they would have made a different decision so far as related to one part of the subject—the preservation of the records. As to the erection of buildings for the use of the Courts, he did not know that it was absolutely necessary, but it surely was so to preserve the records. He had heard, but a short time since, of a fact in support of providing for the records, as, in one of the largest districts in the country, that of Massachusetts, the archives of the Court narrowly escaped destruction by fire. He therefore moved that the report lie on the table; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Woodbury, the Senate then took up the special order of the day—a bill to provide for the relief of certain surviving officers of the Revolution.

Mr. Woodbury, having moved to fill the blank in the bill with the sum of 1,200,000 dollars, addressed the Senate at great length in support of the claims of those officers in whose behalf this bill was presented, going into a full history of the circumstances under which they arose, and the obligation upon Congress to pay this long standing debt of justice and gratitude.

The Senate adjourned without a decision.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions moved by Mr. Clinton on the 21st inst.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, on the whole resolution, and de-

cided in the negative—Yeas 47—Nays 149.

Mr. Taylor moved the following amendment:

"Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into and report to this House what officers, in their opinion, may be most advantageously discontinued, what salaries will reasonably bear reduction, and such other means of retrenchment as to them may seem necessary."

The Speaker now announced that the hour allotted to the consideration of resolutions had expired, when

Mr. Stewart moved to postpone the orders of the day for the purpose of continuing, and, if possible, ending the present discussion.

The motion prevailed, Yeas 84, Nays 82.

Mr. Steward, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c. That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby authorized and required to contract for the improvement of the post road leading from Natchez to New-Orleans, so as to remove the obstructions which at present impede the transportation of the mail on the said road, and especially at the place called the Homochitto Swamp, by constructing causeways and bridges, in such manner as may be deemed most expedient.

The bill was read twice, and committed.

A bill was reported to relieve the brig Enterprise, which sailed for Madeira, from a penalty for not taking a Mediterranean Pass. The law requires every vessel to take such pass when bound to any port other than one in America.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1.

The committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire if any and what alterations were necessary or expedient in an act to enable the Proprietors of Social, Military and Law Libraries to manage the same.

The committee appointed to settle with Elias Thomas Esq. late Treasurer of the State, and make a schedule of all the property in the Treasury and transfer the same to Mark Harris Esq. Treasurer elect, reported that they had attended to the duty assigned them, examined the accounts of the Treasurer, and find them correctly stated and properly vouched. The balance of cash in the Treasury amounting to \$28,320, 73 and all other property was transferred to Mark Harris.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 29.

On motion of Mr. Parsons—
Ordered, That Messrs. Parsons and Washburn, with such as the House may join, be a committee to consider the expediency of passing a law declaring all fresh water rivers public highways for certain purposes—also the expediency of empowering the Court of Sessions to cause to be made for the use of the public, sluice or passage ways for rafts of lumber, boats, &c. through dams now erected or which may be hereafter erected, at the expense of the petitioners, proprietors, or the county, at the discretion of said Court.

Bill additional to provide for the Education of Youth, passed to be enacted.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.

Leave to withdraw was granted on petition of Amos Knight et al.—and on petition of Nathaniel Spooner et al.
Resolved respecting certain settlers of the public lands, passed the 25th day of Feb. 1825, and a Resolve in favor of Thompson Pond Plantation, finally passed.

THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

Leave to withdraw was reported on the petition of Nathaniel Hill and al.—and on petition of Isaac Crane and al.—of Cyrus Gardner and al.—S. Veasy and al.

An order of notice was reported on petition of Jesse Plummer and al.

Bill additional to several acts now in force relating to the Inspection of Butcher and Lard—Bill additional to an act setting off J. Jenkins and others from the town of Littlefield, and annexing them to the town of Wales, and Bill to incorporate the Proprietors of Commercial Hall, were severally prepared to be enacted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 29.

On motion of Mr. Phelps of Fairfield, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the Overseers of the Poor shall annually make out a statement and account of the names and expense of the Paupers in their respective towns for the year next preceding the annual meeting holden in the month of March, which statement shall contain as near as may be, the age of the respective paupers—the sums expended on each—the cause of their being unable to support themselves, as Idiocy, Insanity, Age, Infirmary, and when Intemperance is an accompanying cause it shall always be mentioned;—And said account shall contain the amount of all sums expended in prosecuting and defending suits in relation to the poor. And the number of paupers who have no legal settlement in any town within this State. And the mode adopted in the several towns for

the supportment and aid by them for State, on or of June and of State shall file in his offices, and on the thirty-third day of the Legislature county and

Ordered, Judiciary the expedited the law re owners of the State

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Ordered row, this day until meeting at morning, a noon.

Ordered Judiciary t expediency out town of and along waters flow dies for day by law ways.

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Friday, Feb. 1.
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OF MAINE.

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Thursday, Jan. 29.

Patrons—

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Wednesday, Jan. 30.
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Thursday, Jan. 31.

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RESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Phelps of Fairfield,
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towns for the year
annual meeting held
March, which state-
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no legal settlement
this State. And the
several towns for

the support of the poor; and the state-
ment and account so made out and signed
by the Overseers of the poor, to be
by them forwarded to the Secretary of
State, on or before the thirtieth day
of June annually. And the Secretary
of State shall preserve such returns on
file in his office, alphabetically, by coun-
ties, and make return on or before the
thirtieth day of January annually to the
Legislature, of the amount paid by each
county and of the number of paupers.

Ordered, that the Committee on the
Judiciary be requested to inquire into
the expediency of altering or amending
the law relating to taxing tenants and
owners of improved lands living with-
out the State.

Bill revoking the Charter of the Win-
throp Barrage—to regulate the taking of
fish in Narragansett river—to incorpo-
rate the Portland Glass Manufacturing
Company—authorizing John Wood to
maintain a dam and slip in Little Kejar
river—additional to an act authorizing
the sale of Ministerial lands belonging
to the First Parish in North Yarmouth,
severally passed to be enacted, and were
sent up for concurrence.

Wednesday, Jan. 30.
Leave to withdraw granted in concu-
rence with the Senate on the petition of
John Hopkins—of B. Morrill, Jr. and als.
—of Elias Perry and als.

Report on the petition of David Oaks
and als, referring the same to the next
Legislature—came from the Senate ac-
cepted for concurrence and the House
concurred.

Notice ordered, in concurrence with
the Senate, on the petition of T. Cun-
ningham and als.

Ordered, that one member from each
county be a committee to inquire into
the expediency of so altering and amend-
ing the nineteenth section of an act pas-
sed March 2d, 1821, as to give all towns
and plantations having three hundred
inhabitants the power to raise and ex-
pend money on Highways and Bridges
as they may think proper—and Messrs.
Patten of Hermon, White of Monmouth,
Ingalls of Bridgton, Hill of Lyman, Pot-
ter of Bowdoin, Burnham of Unity, Put-
nam of Freeman, Merrill of Andover,
Wines of Deer Isle and Foster of Ma-
chias, were appointed said Committee.

Bill to incorporate Proprietors of Com-
mercial Hall—Bill additional to the se-
veral acts now in force relating to the
Inspection of Butter and Lard—Bill set-
ting off Josiah Jenkins and others from
the town of Litchfield and annexing
them to the town of Wales, were se-
verally passed to be enacted.

Resolve for providing Public Build-
ings for the use of the State was called
up, and Mr. Bourne of Kennebec moved
that the same be indefinitely post-
poned, and that question was decided by
yeas and nays as follows—Yeas 56—
Nays 90; and then the Resolve was pas-
sed to a second reading and tomorrow
at ten o'clock assigned to give it a second
reading.

Thursday, Jan. 31.
The Committee of both Houses to
whom was referred the subject of Sher-
iff's fees, reported a resolve providing
for the return by the several Sheriffs of
this State, into the Secretary's office, of
all fees received by them &c. which was
read once and ordered to be laid on the
table, on motion of Mr. Jewett of Bow-
doinham, who stated that his object was
to bring before the House an act relat-
ing to said subject. Mr. Jewett, then
laid on the table an act, which provides
salaries for the Sheriffs, and that all fees
over their salaries be paid into the Coun-
ty Treasury for the use of the county,
and reduces the per centage now paid
by the deputies to Sheriffs to fifteen per
cent, and repeals the provisions for al-
lowing Sheriffs pay for attendance on
Courts.

Resolve providing public buildings for
the use of the State, was read a second
time and after sundry propositions of
amendment, which were negatived, it
passed to be engrossed—yeas, 91—
nays, 52.

The following petitions were read and
referred, viz. of Calvin Stockbridge et
als.; of sundry inhabitants of Burnham;
of Oliver N. Allen et als.; Selectmen of
Lubec; of B. C. Attwood and als.; of
Paul Allen; of Joseph Whitney; of
Royal Brewster and als.; of Abiathar
Austin and als. and also the remonstran-
ces of Parker Coburn and als. and of
Edwin Smith and als.

Petitions of Timothy Higgins 3d and
of William Boulton for change of names
were read and referred.

Friday, Feb. 1.
The committee appointed to inquire
when this Legislature may have a recess
reported that they may have a recess
on Tuesday the 12th day of February
—read and accepted.

Ordered, that from and after to-mor-
row, this House have two Sessions each
day until the end of this Session, com-
mencing at half past nine o'clock in the
morning, and at three o'clock in the af-
ternoon.

Ordered that the committee on the
Judiciary be instructed to consider the
expediency of authorizing towns to lay
out town or private ways or streets over
and along any lands over which the tide
waters flow: subject to the same reme-
dies for damages which are now provid-
ed by law in cases of town or private
ways.

Report of the committee on the Land
Agents' account and auditors report, was
accepted.

The Secretary of State communicat-
ed to the House, the information requir-
ed in the order of yesterday and 500
copies were ordered to be printed.
Petitions of Enoch Doll 2d—of Na-
thaniel Coffin and als.—of William P.
Preble—of Isaac Hsley—of David H.
Patterson and als.—of Thompson Pond
plantation were severally read and re-
ferred.

Resolve for providing public build-
ings for the use of the State finally pass-
ed.

Bills authorizing the Medical Society
of Maine to establish subordinate Soci-
eties; authorizing Judges of Probate in
certain cases, to appoint guardians to
married women; additional act to pro-
vide for the packing and inspection of
Pickled and Smoked Fish; additional to
an act to incorporate the Proprietors of
Merrymeeting Bridge; additional to an
act extending the jurisdiction of the Mu-
nicipal Court; to incorporate the Maine
Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which
were severally passed to be enacted.

Bill to annex a part of the town or
Norridgewock to the town of Milburn
passed to be enacted.

Resolve in favor of the Massachusetts
Medical Society, finally passed.

Saturday, Feb. 2.
Ordered that the committee on the
Judiciary be instructed to inquire what
alterations are necessary in the fifth
section of the act providing for the re-
lief and support, employment and re-
moval of the poor.

Petitions of Nathaniel Noyes and als;
of Ephraim Small and als; of Asa Las-
sell and als; of John Ruggles and als;
of John Warren and als; of Portland
Stage Company, were severally read
and referred.

Remonstrance of the town of Unity
was read and referred.

Ordered that the committee on the
Judiciary be instructed to inquire into
the expediency of enacting any addition-
al laws to prevent petty larcenies, and
the buying of stolen goods.

Bill incorporating Bowdoinham Acad-
emy, was read a third time, and on mo-
tion of Mr. Hazletine of S. indefinitely
postponed. The motion to postpone
was opposed by Messrs. Jewett of B. and
Alden of B.

Ordered that the Committee on the
Judiciary be directed to inquire into the
expediency of taxing and limiting the
time within which writs of error may
be brought in the J. Courts of this State.

Ordered that Messrs. Vance, Sumner
and Moore be a Committee to consider
the expediency of furnishing the State
two carriages for field pieces for an Ar-
tillery Company on the River St. Croix.

Ordered that a committee to consist
of one from each County on the part of
the House with such as the Senate may
join, be instructed to inquire into the ex-
pediency of fixing a minimum price be-
low which the Land Agent shall not sell
at Auction the townships and hall town-
ships appropriated for the purpose of
erecting public buildings.

The committee on Turnpikes &c.
was instructed to inquire into the ex-
pediency of authorizing the purchase of
ten sets of Stockbridges Reports upon
Canals, Rail Roads &c. for distribution
to the several counties in this State.

Bill concerning Sheriff's fees laid on
the table by Mr. Jewett of B. was as-
signed for consideration on Tuesday next
at ten o'clock.

Bill to divide the town of Edgcomb
and incorporate that part thereof known
by the name Jeremy Squam Island, as a
town by the name of Westport—addi-
tional to an act establishing the Cumber-
land and Oxford Canal Corporation se-
verally passed to be enacted.

A message was received from the
governor, transmitting the report of
Charles S. Davis Esq. relative to ag-
gressions upon the rights of this State
and citizens thereof committed by the
inhabitants of the Province of New-
Brunswick, which were read and refer-
red to the committee who have under con-
sideration that part of the governor's
speech which relates to the Northeast-
ern Boundary.

The following is a list of Officers of the
M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine, elected at
their annual communication Jan. 10, 1828,
viz:

M. W. Samuel Fessenden, of Portland, G. M.
M. W. Peleg Sprague, of Hallowell, D. G. M.
R. P. Dunlap, of Brunswick, S. G. W.
Amos Nourse, of Hallowell, J. G. W.
J. M. Gerrish, of Portland, G. Treas.
Wm. Lord, of Portland, Rec. G. Sec.
J. L. Meguire, of do. Cor. G. Sec.
Sam'l Stephenson, of Gorham, G. Mar.
Rev. J. Greenleaf of Wells,
S. Rand, of Portland, Grand
A. Mead, of Brunswick, Grand
S. Johnson, of Alna,
I. Lincoln, of Brunswick, S. G. D.
Oliver Griswold, of Fryeburg, J. G. D.
Eliaser Wyer, of Portland,
Nelson Rackliff, of do.
Jos. Chandler, of Augusta,
William Dunn, of Poland,
R. R. Kendall, of Freeport, G. S. B.
Seth Clark, of Portland, G. Purs'ts.
O. S. Hartshorn, of do.
William Stevens, of do. G. Tyler.
District Deputy Grand Masters.

R. W. Rev. R. Nason, of Gorham, 1st Day.
Thomas Clark, of Paris, 2d do
Moses Springer, of Gardiner, 3d do
Isaac G. Reed, of Waldoboro', 4th do
M. Greenleaf, of Williamsburg, 5th do
L. Bailey, of Eastport, 6th do

JUST published and for sale at the
Oxford Bookstore, Rev. Mr. MUR-
RAY'S FRANKSING SERMON.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY;
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1828.

Our readers will perceive that we occupy
but little room this week, with our own af-
fairs of matters and things, a circumstance,
which will not be regretted with a certain
class of our readers—we mean those whom
we have accused of pocketing our paper, and
forgetting to hand it to the rightful owner.
While we are on this subject, we would just
observe, that we hear complaints 'that the
Observer is detained, at some Postoffice which
we guess is not an hundred miles from this
place. Now we should think that it would be
as well to let our "puny little paper" pass
along, as to detain it a week, and sometimes
longer, from our subscribers, for we do think
that the person who makes this complaint to
us, would not be persuaded to take a Jackson
paper.

We have received a copy of the Virginia
Address from the Hon. Peleg Sprague, which
we shall publish in our next.

We have also received several communi-
cations from SALUS which we shall publish as
we may find room.

SUICIDE.
We learn that Mr. Nelson Webb, of Bridg-
ton, committed suicide by cutting his throat
with a razor, on Sunday evening last; he
was about 25 years of age. We have not
learned that this melancholy affair can be trac-
ed to any particular cause.

MARRIED.
In Livermore, by Rev. G. Bates, Mr. Abi-
jah Childs to Mrs. Polly Hammond.

DIED.
In Boxborough, Mr. Levi Wheeler, aged 72
—frozen to death within 50 rods of his own
house, to which he was returning in the night.
In West Springfield, on the 18th inst. Ben-
jamin Ashley, aged 91, one of the oldest men
in that town. When hostilities commenced
between Great Britain and the American col-
onies, Mr. Ashley was in the "prime and vig-
or of manhood," and few men took a more
decided and active part in the arduous and
eventful struggle with the mother country,
than he did. In 1775, on hearing the news of
the Bunker Hill battle, like the heroic Put-
nam, he left his plough, and joined the Amer-
ican Army before Boston. In 1777 he joined
the northern army, and continued in it, until
after the surrender of the British troops at
Saratoga. He was one of the party who cap-
tured Burgoyne's provisions.

In Portland, Mrs. Alice, wife of Capt. John
Johnson, aged 57. Widow Mary Rand, aged
38. Mrs. Jane, wife of Cotton B. Brooks, aged
60.

In Northwood, N. H. Nathaniel Johnston,
Esq. late of Hillsborough, aged 64.
On board the brig Noble, Capt. Maxwell,
on her passage from Mantanzas to Trieste, on
the 6th July last Mr. Edmund Newhall, aged
26, passenger on board said brig, and son of
Albert N. Esq. of Portland.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
OXFORD, ss.
ALL the right and equity of redemption
which JOHN PINNEY of Livermore has
to the farm on which he now lives, in said
Livermore, taken on Execution and will be
sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday the
Twelfth day of March next, at one o'clock,
P. M. at the Store of Francis F. Hamet, Esq.
in Livermore aforesaid.

SAMUEL MORRISON, Deputy Sheriff.
February 4, 1828.

FOR SALE.
THOSE valuable Lots of Land recently
set off on Execution in Bethel, from
John Merrill, Esq. to Messrs. Smith & Oxnard.
—ALSO—
TEN TONS OF GOOD HAY,
in the Barn of Mr. Samuel Allen, Hebron—
terms very liberal—application to be made to
the subscriber.
LEVI WHITMAN.
Norway, Feb. 3, 1828.

SOMETHING WORTH HAVING.
MAINE STATE LOTTERY,
Fifth Class,
TO BE drawn on Portland on the 18th
instant, on the popular combination sys-
tem.

1 Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000
1 " 2,000 " 2,000
1 " 1,500 " 1,500
1 " 1,000 " 1,000
1 " 800 " 800
1 " 700 " 700
1 " 600 " 600
1 " 500 " 500
1 " 388 " 388
1 " 300 " 300
10 " 200 " 2,000
39 " 50 " 1,950
39 " 40 " 1,560
39 " 30 " 1,170
468 " 12 " 5,616
4448 " 6 " 26,676

5051 Prizes, amounting to \$66,760
All persons who wish to secure a valuable
prize in the above splendid Scheme, will do
well to recollect that I have sold several hand-
some prizes in other Lotteries, when the
chance for a fortune was much inferior to
this.
DAVID SMITH.
Norway-Village, Feb. 2.

HEBRON ACADEMY.
THE Spring Term of this Institution will
commence on Monday the Twenty-fifth
day of the present month, under its usual en-
couraging circumstances.
Feb. 1, 1828. JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having demands against the
subscriber are requested to present them
for settlement; and all indebted, are request-
ed to make payment without delay, if they
wish to prevent cost. DANIEL YOUNG.
Norway, Jan. 24, 1828. 3w 187

BRITISH ANTICCEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

For cleansing, whitening, and preserving the
Teeth and Gums.

THE BRITISH ANTICCEPTIC DENTI-
FRICE, which the present proprietor
wishes most particularly to recommend to
the attention of the public, is perfectly ex-
empt from all those acids which in general
form the basis of tooth powders in common
use, and which, although they may whiten
the teeth for a short time, must inevitably de-
stroy the Enamel by their deleterious action
on this beautiful covering of the teeth. The
consequence is that the Enamel, which is the
shield provided by nature to protect the
spongy and nervous internal structure, is rap-
idly corroded by these acid ingredients, be-
come more discolored than ever, and exposes
the inner portion of the tooth to caries and a
rapid and certain decay. The dark colored
and offensive incrustations known by the
popular term of Tartar, which in consequence
of neglecting the cleanliness of the mouth,
frequently surround the base of the teeth,
and by gradual accumulation injure and irri-
tate the gums, and often increase to such a
degree as to loosen the teeth from their sock-
ets, and even displace them, are merely the
effects of the saliva and other juices of the
mouth, remaining between the margin of the
gums and teeth, and depositing upon them by
a sort of crystallization, particles of earthy
salt, and are not the residuum of aliments, as
is generally supposed. This Tartar, as it is
called, should be carefully removed by a Den-
tist, and its future accumulation, to which
there is a constant tendency, prevented by
the use of the British Anticceptic Dentifrice
every morning with a brush moderately hard,
and cold water. By this means the accumu-
lation of Tartar will not only be prevented,
but the teeth rendered beautifully and perma-
nently white, and the gums restored to that
freedom from soreness, that hardness and
efflorescence which are the sure tests of their
healthy state, and the best guarantee of that
natural fragrance of the breath which can
never be expected in connexion with foul
teeth, and scorbutic, unhealthy gums.

Price 50 cents a Box.
Prepared from the original Recipe in
M. S. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his
immediate Successor, and the sole Proprietor,
T. KIDDER and sold wholesale by him at his
Counting Room over No. 70, Court-street,
corner of Hanover-street, and retailed by his
special appointment, (together with all the
valuable Medicine as prepared by the late
Dr. Conway,) by ASA BATON, at the Ox-
ford Bookstore.

None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER,
on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to Country
Physicians, Traders, &c. Jan. 24.

IMPROVEMENT IN
MECHANISM & MANUFACTURES.
IT is of the utmost importance, to all who
are now concerned, or about to be inter-
ested in Manufacturing, to look well to the
labor-saving improvements, which are made
and are making in this scientific and enlight-
ened land.

"A small saving for a series of years, will
amount to a handsome interest."

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand,
and offers for sale, his improved
CARDING AND PICKING MACHINES,
For Merino and Native Wool,
on more liberal terms than can be had in New
England.—ALSO, the best

CARDS,
For Cotton and Wool MACHINERY.

Said Machines are less expensive, perform
more and better work, occupy less room, and
are tended and kept in repair easier and re-
quire less water power, than any other now
in use. A credit will be given when it may
be requested, so liberal, that the machine
may earn the money it costs, before payment
is required.

A line addressed to WARREN P. WING,
Post Master, Greenwich Village, Mass. will be
daily attended to.
W. P. WING.
N. B. W. P. W. will furnish Steam En-
gines, to carry said Machines, on the most
fuel-saving plan, which are cheaper than wa-
ter power.
January, 1828. 3m 187

Wing's Improved
STEAM ENGINE.
WING'S Improved Steam Engine without
a Boiler; one of a two horse power,
is about the size of a large kitchen stove;
takes no more fuel than a common fire place,
its Machinery is very simple, and easy to be
kept in repair, and less expensive than any
hitherto in use.

The subscriber is constantly building said
Engines for sale.

A line addressed to W. P. Wing, Post
Master, Greenwich Village, Mass. will be
daily attended to.
W. P. WING.

All kinds of Machine Castings may be
had at short notice, at Wing's Steam Furnace
Greenwich Village, Mass. Feb. 1827.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
We Certify that we have witnessed the op-
eration of W. P. Wing's Improved Steam En-
gine for several weeks past, and find it con-
sumes only one fourth of a cord of wood per
week. Said Engine blew a Cupola furnace,
which is not less than a two horse power.

DANIEL A. WARE, Founder.
WILLIAM FIELD, Engineer.
NOAH CUMINGS, Moulder.
Greenwich Village, Feb. 1827. 3m 187

TO LET,
THAT excellent Stand for a Store which
is now occupied by the subscribers at
Stowell's Mills, so called, in Paris, for one or
more years, and possession given immedi-
ately.—ALSO, for sale the Goods which
they now have on hand in said store.

As they are about closing their concern in
the Store, they would again request all those
who are indebted to them, either by Note or
Account, to make payment without delay
otherwise their demands will be found in the
hands of an Attorney for collection.

MORSE & HALL.
Paris, Jan. 29, 1828. 3wis 187

Haemorrhoid Ointment, for the Piles.
THIS valuable Ointment is a safe and ef-
fectual remedy for that very trouble-
some disorder. Those habituated to the
complaint will find relief from only once ap-
plying it. Testimonials of its decided effect
will accompany the same. For sale by
JOHN F. REEVES, Druggist Exchange-st.
Portland. Dec. 4. 3u 186

MORE BARGAINS!

G. C. LYFORD,

INFORMS his friends and customers,
that he has been under the necessity of re-
moving from No 7 Boyd's Buildings, to No. 4,
in the same Block—3 Doors below his former
stand—where he has just opened 18 Pack-
ages New and Fresh GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—
20 p's Light and Dark Calicoes 11 per y'd;
40 p's Blue and Fancy do 20 cts do;
50 p's Elegant Dark do from 25 cts to 2s;
50 p's Stout Brown Sheetings 12 1/2 cts;
40 p's do do Shirtings 10 cts;
20 p's Stout Bleach'd Sheetings 1s;
20 p's do do Shirting 10 cts;
30 p's Sea Island Shirtings, (fine) 18 cts;

Bedtickings from 25 cts to 2s; a large as-
sortment of Gloves and Hosiery; Handker-
chiefs a great Variety; Bombazetts 50 p's;
Cambrics; Muslins; Grecian Dresses; Ele-
gant striped Levantines; Plaided, Shaded &
Black Gros de Naples; almost every kind &
quality Black Silks, &c &c.

—ALSO—
Bales of very first quality Warp Yarns from
No 7 to 11; Gingham; Checks; Satinets;
Broadcloths; Cassimeres, &c &c.
Portland, Jan. 15. 8w 185

CHEAP
DRY GOODS

JUST received at
LITTLE'S CHEAP STORE,
No. 1, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,
Corner of Plumb and Middle-streets, Portland,
Opposite MITCHELL'S HOTEL,

Consisting of as handsome an assortment of
Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Silks,
Crapes, Shawl, Calicoes, Hanker-
chiefs, Hosiery, Gloves,

and other GOODS, as can be found in the
place. These Goods are offered at the low-
est prices for Cash, and those who wish to
dispose of their cash to good advantage, when
purchasing FRESH GOODS, will do well to call
and examine, and satisfy themselves. A lib-
eral discount made to those who purchase
any amount. Country Traders, who pur-
chase for cash will do well to call.

CARPETINGS, & C.
CHEAP.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,
No. 1, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, Portland,
Opposite Mitchell's Hotel.

HAS for sale a very Splendid Assortment
of Superfine Kidderminster CARPETINGS.

—ALSO—
Elegant Brussels and Milton HEARTH RUGS,
probably the best assortment now in Portland.
These Carpetings are of the best quality, and
are offered at as low, if not lower prices than
can be purchased in Boston or New-York.
8w 182

SAMUEL CUTLER,
HAS taken the Store, door above
BANK OF PORTLAND,
MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,
And has for sale at the lowest prices, for Cash
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PIECE GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Black, Blue, Olive and Mixed Broad
CLOTHS;
Ladies Pelissé cloths; CASSIMERES;
Handsome dark Calicoes; at 20 cts.
Rich Patches; Cambrics; Muslins;
Vice plain Muslin at 25 cts. per yard,
Black and Colored Canton Crapes;
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILK GOODS
at low prices;
Linen: Lawns; and Linen Cambrics;
Ribbons; Need

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